

SULZER'S AID ASKS A COMPROMISE ON BILL

Haven Would Retain State Conventions, to Be Held Before Primaries.

GOVERNOR MAY FAVOR IT

F. D. Roosevelt at Hearing Says National Administration Is for It.

ALBANY, June 23.—Compromise on the Sulzer direct primary bill abolishing State conventions was suggested at the hearing on the bill in the Assembly Chamber this morning by Melville Z. Haven of Syracuse, who has been foremost in the fight for the Governor's bill and was one of the closest up-State Democrats to the late David B. Hill.

Mr. Haven does not believe much in the substitution of the State party council for the State convention. Neither does he believe that the State party convention should be held after the party primary and pay no attention, as frequently happens, to the decision of the voters at the primary.

Mr. Haven said: "The best asset the Democratic party has today is that man in the Executive Chamber named Sulzer. We want his direct primary bill placed on the statute books, and I think that we will organize the opposition if we put a provision in the bill providing that before the party primary the chairman of the State committee must call a meeting of the 100 members of the State committee and of the sixty-one county chairmen, who shall meet and perform all the functions of a State convention. Instead of naming candidates for voters on election day, they will pick the party candidates to be voted for at the primary and promulgate the party platform."

Plan to Meet Objections. "This would meet the objection to the party council proposed in the bill at present to take the place of the old State convention. Such a convention as I suggest before the primary would be a meeting of the boss instead of an honest platform."

"I am not opposed to the State convention, but I want it held before the primary so that the people can reverse the work of the boss instead of the boss reversing the decision of the voters. The State convention seems just as dear to the hearts of some as the old oaken bucket, and it is just as full of germs."

The Prompt. Speaker Daniel Dodge Frisbie in the suggestion of Mr. Haven led many to believe that the plan had Gov. Sulzer's approval. Mr. Haven suggested to Senator John F. Murtagh that he should take up the question if he was sincere in his advocacy of direct primary while desiring to retain the State convention.

Busy Day for the Governor. Gov. Sulzer was busy to-day. His first work was to issue prepared statements in answer to those of Charles F. Murphy and Judge George M. Curtis. Later members of his direct primary board called, and their numbers became so great that an impromptu direct primary meeting was held in the Executive Chamber, when Gov. Sulzer assured his followers that they need have no fear "about these vile and baseless attacks the enemies of the direct primary cause are making on me because I am leading the fight." The Governor added:

"Our enemies demanded that I declare that I am a proxy Governor, that I become a rubber stamp—a tool of conspirators to loot the State and to rob the taxpayers. I refused. They did not know me then, but they know me now."

Gov. Sulzer announced that a resolution had been passed by 145 yeas and 10 nays throughout the State favoring his direct primary bill. He had a telegram from P. E. Dowse, president of the Commercial Travelers National League, saying that within the last four days he had asked 111 commercial travelers their opinion of the Governor's direct primary bill and that all but two favored it.

Levy Wires to Governor. "Public sentiment is bitter against those who have spread vile and untruthful reports about you," wired Representative Jefferson M. Levy from Washington, while Representative Henry George, Jr., wired that the President's message on currency held him in Washington or he would have attended to-day's primary hearing day.

Major Gouverneur Morris Carnahan of New York city submitted petitions bearing nearly 3,000 signatures of voters in Rockland county urging Senator Blauvelt to vote for the Sulzer bill.

"We Democrats of Rockland are for Sulzer," said the Major, "and we will not continue to support any one who is not for the Governor's bill."

A dozen Assemblymen and Senators attended the primary hearing in the Assembly Chamber out of the 201 members of the Legislature. Those included five members of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, Assemblymen Gibbs of The Bronx, O'Brien of Westchester (Democrats), Sullivan of Chautauque and Phillips of Monroe (Republicans), and Schmitt of Manhattan (Progressive). Other Assemblymen present were McMahon of The Bronx, Kenny of Ulster, Taylor of Rensselaer, Bovie of Westchester, Bannister of Queens and Elmer of New York (Democrats).

The first speaker was John Purroy Mitchell, President Wilson's Collector of the Port of New York, in pointing out that there was no one present in opposition to the bill he said the opposition was of that underground nature which does not invite discussion in the open.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, came on from Washington to say that his association with Democrats from the South and West convinced him that the principle of direct primaries was approved generally by the Democrats of the nation.

Roosevelt Warns Kelly. "Assemblyman John A. Kelly of Dutchess, in which county I live," said Mr. Roosevelt, "was quoted as saying that he would vote against the Governor's bill. I don't wish to threaten him, but I do wish to prophesy that if he does not vote for the Governor's bill he will be sent back to Albany as an Assemblyman."

George F. Peabody said that changed conditions made it imperative that the

direct primary bill be enacted into law, but he also startled the Democratic representation at the meeting when he declared that if the Democratic party did not enact the law those who favored it should flock to the Progressive party standard.

Charles N. Bulger of Oswego scored former State Senator George D. Hinman of Binghamton for not coming out in support of Gov. Sulzer's direct primary bill.

SULZER-CURTIS ROW RECALLS OLD MURDER

John Anderson, Whose Will Was in Dispute, Once Suspected of Killing Girl.

The Sulzer-Curtis controversy, with its harking back to the big litigation by which the will of John Anderson disposing of \$2,500,000 was broken, has turned attention to John Anderson himself and to a murder that stirred the whole country in the earlier half of the nineteenth century.

Popular suspicion accused John Anderson, tobacco man and extraordinary rich for those days, of the murder of Mary Cecilia Rogers, a beautiful girl who worked in Anderson's tobacco shop in lower Broadway. One day she disappeared after saying she was going to visit an aunt and telling her fiancé to call for her at nightfall. Her body was found in the Hudson several days later. A piece of lace was tied so tightly around the neck as to be hidden from sight in a fold of flesh.

New York was not so large in 1838 that the murder of a beautiful girl who had drawn custom to a shop on Broadway could pass without great public excitement and curiosity. For days and weeks the newspapers were filled with columns about the case.

Two Persons Arrested. As time passed and the murderer could not be found rewards were piled up until a conviction would have brought the captor \$5,000. Two persons were arrested, but had to be let go for lack of evidence.

Public interest had by no means died out four years later when Edgar Allan Poe, fascinated by the circumstances of the murder, wrote his great story "The Mystery of Marie Roget," in which he indicated the way to solve the mystery.

Poe did this story as a sequel to his narrative, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," in which he had created a master detective, Dupin, perhaps the greatest exponent in fiction of analysis and deduction applied to the clearing up of crime. In his story, Poe made direct reference to the Rogers murder and in all the incidents he carefully paralleled it. Then he set Dupin to work with the material in hand.

Dupin Analyzes Theories. Dupin, in the story, analyzes and rejects one after another the theories offered at the time and discards them all after showing their falseness. Then Dupin carries constructive tracing of the criminal to a point from which the murderer of Mary Rogers might easily have been caught.

In reading Poe's story footnotes often give the real names, but for those who have not such aid it may be said that the Monsieur Le Blanc of the story is John Anderson and the shop in the Rue Morgue is his Broadway store. The Rue Morgue lived with her mother, is Nassau street. The Seine stands for the Hudson River and the Barriere du Roule is Westchawen, where Mary Rogers was slain.

Poe's Dupin deduces that Marie was murdered by a single person and his analysis points unmistakably to a naval officer with whom Marie had been acquainted for a week or three and a half years before. Eventually the officer is shown to be a Frenchman, and an elopement probably was frustrated at that time, and that the intervening three years is just the length of a naval cruise.

Marie goes forth to meet the returned lover in the grove of the Barriere du Roule (Westchawen), is killed by him and her body dragged with difficulty to be thrown into the Seine (Hudson). It is the murderer's intention to return and erase the signs of a struggle but fear overcomes him and he does not go back. The theft of a rudderless boat gives the clue by which the murderer is to be traced in the easiest fashion imaginable.

Poe's story does not at any stage point to M. Le Blanc (John Anderson) as the murderer. Eventually public suspicion fell away from Anderson. It remains only to say that Poe wrote his story with only the newspapers to depend upon. Nevertheless, the confessions of two persons, one of them the Mme. Deleu of Poe's story, made at different periods long after the story's publication, confirmed in full not only Dupin's general conclusion, but all the chief hypothetical details by which that conclusion was reached.

HAD PREMONITION OF DEATH.

Was Talking of It When Lumber Crushed Him and Another.

John Hueselman of Harrison, N. J., superintendent of the lumber yard of E. W. McClave & Co. in Harrison, had a premonition yesterday that something was going to happen to him. He spoke frequently during the day about his foreboding and some of the men chuckled him.

John Bissell, 41 Monroe street, Newark, one of the foremen, was on top of a pile of lumber thirty feet high just before quitting time, and Hueselman stood on the ground near by. Bissell made some light remark about Hueselman's premonition. As the superintendent shouted back an answer the pile toppled over, burying Hueselman under a crash of heavy timber.

Bissell jumped clear, but both his arms were broken and he received internal injuries. It took the yardmen half an hour to uncover Hueselman. He was dead.

WILSON WINS CHAIRMANSHIP.

Doremus Chosen by Democrats for Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Administration forces won in the election of a chairman for the Democratic Congressional campaign committee to-night. Representative Doremus of Michigan was chosen by a vote of 20 to 24 votes cast for Representative Cline of Indiana. Mr. Doremus is the expressed choice of President Wilson.

The number of vice-chairmen was increased from three to five. The following vice-chairmen were then chosen: Representative Cline of Indiana, second; Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, second; Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, third; Representative Goldfogle of New York, fourth; and Representative Raker of California, fifth vice-chairman.

PLUMLEY STILL HAS PERJURY PETITION

Telegraphs to "The Sun" That the Original Is Now in His Personal Files.

NEVER IN COURT RECORDS

Curtis Has More Documents, but Will Wait for Sulzer to Act.

THE SUN received this telegram yesterday from ex-United States District Attorney Frank Plumley of Vermont:

"NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 23, 1913. 'TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Your telegram asking the circumstances under which I sent a copy of the petition [that Sulzer and McCloskey be punished for perjury] to W. B. C. Stickney in 1906, and asking if I have any recollection of how the original disappeared from the files is received."

"In answering I would say that the copy was requested, as I remember it, and my clerk, by my direction, made a copy from the original paper in my files and sent it."

"The original had been always among my personal files. It was never placed in any court files. The action was never taken or had in court in connection with a charge of perjury against Gov. Sulzer."

"No original paper relating to that charge ever disappeared from any files. There was, to my knowledge, no original paper except the one from which a copy was made and sent to Stickney in 1906."

Let Sulzer See, Says Curtis.

Ex-Judge George M. Curtis read Gov. Sulzer's statement of yesterday attacking Charles F. Murphy and himself and then said:

"I won't deposit \$10,000 with a surety company as Sulzer stipulates, because I would be doing so to admit that he has some claim on the money. But I'll let him sue me any time he likes for legal fees and I'll waive the statute of limitations to get him to do it."

"I won't agree to submit the record in the case to Judge Lamb, because the Judge has no jurisdiction. Let him, a citizen of New York, sue me, a citizen of New York, in the courts of New York and see if he gets the money. Perhaps I'm broke, as he says, but I'm sure he is not."

"Why doesn't he sue me for libel? Let him do so and take the witness stand."

"Gov. Sulzer says the Curtis episode is closed so far as he is concerned. He is closing it and it looks a good deal as if he was running from it. I have more letters and affidavits and documentary proofs of anything I may say, but he has not produced a single document to prove his statements. I'll wait until he catches up in the matter of proof before I confront him further."

"PRIMARIES THE ONLY ISSUE."

More Interested in Bill Than in Controversy, Says Sulzer.

ALBANY, June 23.—Gov. Sulzer spent a large part of to-day dictating statements on cover points raised by former Judge George M. Curtis over the authenticity of documents relating to the Vermont perjury charge and to answer Charles F. Murphy regarding political coercion and other matters.

"I have read what Mr. Murphy's war board has issued about me," said the Governor when he reached the Executive Chamber. "Of course I know a few things which I intend to talk about at the proper time."

"I want Mr. Murphy and his co-conspirators to produce as quickly as they can all the other libelous stuff with which they have threatened me because I refused to do what they wanted."

"However, I do not want the people of the State to have their attention diverted from the main question of direct primaries now pending in the extraordinary session of the Legislature."

"That is the issue now. I am more interested in passing the direct primary bill than I am in getting into a personal controversy with enemies to this reform."

"What have I to say further concerning this man George M. Curtis?" replied Gov. Sulzer to inquiries. "Nothing further just now save this. Curtis has been a criminal lawyer and of course an associate with criminals practically all his life. He knows how to manufacture testimony. Most of the stuff he gives out to the newspapers about me is manufactured. That appears upon its face."

Gov. Sulzer returned to his attack on Murphy. The Governor said:

"Mr. Murphy beat the primary bill at the regular session, and I challenge him to deny it. During the campaign I have waged since the adjournment of the regular session I have asked Mr. Murphy this question time after time: 'Mr. Murphy, don't dodge; don't hide! Come out in the open and tell the people whether you are going to defeat this bill in the extraordinary session.'"

"You know and I know," said the Governor, "that Mr. Murphy is the only man in the State who can beat this bill. What a spectacle! Do you realize it? One boss in the great State of New York defying the people; spurning their petitions; trampling in their rights; laughing in their faces, and like Tweed in his day, brazenly and audaciously saying:

"What are you going to do about it?" "What a pitiable spectacle! Isn't it enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every decent citizen in our commonwealth? How humiliating it all is!"

MARIE RAPPA MAY GO FREE.

Woman Sent Up for From 25 to 40 Years Seems Indifferent.

Marie Rappa, sentenced to twenty-five to forty-nine years in Auburn prison in 1910 for kidnapping the Rizzo and Lanza boys, was brought back to Brooklyn for retrial recently by order of the Appellate Division, following the acquittal on a second trial of her alleged accomplice, Stanislaw Pettenza.

The woman seemed dazed when brought before County Judge Tiernan yesterday and instructed to plead not guilty. She seemed to care little whether she was sent back to prison or released. It was in her hat that the Rizzo and Lanza boys were held for ransom. It was alleged at the trial, she never took an appeal, but the Appellate Division acted upon her case soon after the higher court ordered a new trial for Pettenza. It is thought that the indictment against her will be dismissed.

FEAR PATERSON WOMEN PICKETS

Break in Strike Put Off as 6,000 Guard Mills.

PATERSON, June 23.—The often promised break in the strike did not occur to-day because 6,000 pickets, the majority of whom were women, went on duty in the neighborhood of the silk mills and dye-works and weakened ones didn't dare to return to work.

Special aim was taken to keep the dyers from going back, and not more than fifteen or twenty reported for duty. Not more than 100 returned to work in all parts of the city.

The strikers were orderly and moved on whenever the police issued vanishing orders.

It is believed that the backbone of the strikers were stiffened by the fiery speeches at the Haledon meeting yesterday.

On Thursday the strikers will decide whether they will hold out until there is a general settlement in all mills or go back shop by shop.

Bob Fitzgerald will give a boxing exhibition with Bob Fitzsimmons, Jr., at Turn Hall, Elizabeth, next Monday night for the benefit of the Paterston strikers.

SULZER PLANS ACTION ON COHALAN CASE

May Send It to Legislature if Bar Association Delays Report.

ALBANY, June 23.—The Legislature will dispose of all subjects referred to it by the Governor by Wednesday night, in the opinion of the Democratic legislative leaders, and then will be ready to end the extra session, except that it is expected that the Governor will send the Cohalan case to the Legislature for action either on Wednesday or Thursday.

Mr. Sulzer has said all along that he would take no action in the Cohalan matter until the grievance committee of the Bar Association files with him a report of its investigation of the Connolly charges.

If the Bar Association does not communicate with the Governor by Wednesday, it was said to-night that he will be inclined to send the Cohalan case to the Legislature without waiting longer.

Recess Would Be Necessary.

Should the Cohalan case be sent in this week it would mean a two weeks recess of the Legislature to permit the legislative judiciary committees time in which to investigate the charges, take testimony and report back to the Legislature. It seems to be the impression that such an investigation could be concluded in two weeks, so that the Legislature would be able to act on the matter by the middle of July.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee decided to-night to report favorably the long and short bills amending the election law similar to the Blauvelt bill, which passed at the regular session of the Legislature twice and was vetoed by Gov. Sulzer. The committee reported for the consideration of the Assembly the Governor's direct primary bill abolishing State conventions.

This bill will be killed in the Assembly tomorrow and in the Senate on Wednesday, according to the present plan. The Senate Judiciary Committee will not act on the Sulzer bill until after the session to-morrow. Then the Blauvelt bills will be passed in each house and sent to the Governor, who is expected to veto them again.

The Republican Bills.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee refused to report on the Republican direct primary bill, which aims to accomplish all that the Sulzer bill does except that the party State convention is retained in accordance with the plank in the Republican State platform.

The Republicans attempted to get their bill before the Assembly as a minority report from the Judiciary Committee, but Speaker Smith ruled that it was out of order. Republican Floor Leader J. Hinman of Albany gave notice that to-morrow he will move to discharge the Judiciary Committee from consideration of his bill and thus bring it before the House for consideration.

Mr. Sulzer sent to the State Senate to-night the nomination of John De Witt Warner of New York city, a member of the Governor's war board, to be a member of the board of trustees of Cornell University in place of Henry W. Sackett.

The Governor also sent in the nomination of members of the industrial board of the State Labor Department. All of the nominations were referred to the Finance Committee.

CITY JOTTINGS.

A contact once on a Lexington avenue elevated train worked loose as the train approached the Manhattan tower of the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday and caused a twenty-six minute tieup. The short circuit caused a fire in the motor car.

The Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line, now running from Third Avenue to Flatbush avenue and East street, Brooklyn, will make a loop through Rockwell place to the Long Island depot at Atlantic avenue if the report of condemnation commissioners is accepted.

Four-year-old Harry Gerdner of 223 South Third street, Williamsburg, was mortally injured yesterday by falling from a third story window. On the way to the Eastern District Hospital in an ambulance the horse fell dead of spinal meningitis. Ambulance Surgeon Lewis took the child to the hospital in a passing auto.

Fire Commissioner Johnson opened yesterday the new fire house at the corner of Hannah and Van Duzer streets, Tompkinsville, which will be occupied by the 15th Engine and Hose Company, commanded by Capt. William Dunn.

Charles Rudich, 24 years old, of 30 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn, who was convicted of manslaughter for shooting Christopher Muller on April 20, was sentenced by Justice Crane to the Elmira Reformatory yesterday.

THIS RADIATOR MARKS THE TRUCK

All the Drivers Prefer—it's a WHITE



MAE A. SULLIVAN SUES A. I. HOE FOR \$225,000

She Asks \$150,000 for Breach of Promise and \$75,000 for Her Support.

LAVISHED GIFTS ON HER

Daughter of Ex-Register of Deeds Says She Got \$50,000 a Year From Him.

Arthur Ingersoll Hoe, one of the seven children of the late Robert Hoe, the printing press manufacturer, who left more than \$30,000,000 to his family, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for \$225,000 by Miss Mae A. Sullivan, a graduate of St. Bridget's Academy and daughter of the late Patrick H. Sullivan, at one time Registrar of Deeds of this county.

Miss Sullivan asks \$150,000 for breach of promise of marriage and \$75,000 additional for failure to support her from February, 1912, to date.

Mr. Hoe, who is president of the Inner Tube Company at 1576 Broadway, where he was served with the papers in the two suits, is also president of a concern at 14 West Fortieth street and lives at 152 West Eighty-sixth street. He was married on April 23, 1910, in Washington, D. C., to Evelyn Perry, a chorus girl with "Rogers Brothers in Ireland." Her mother is Mme. Charcot, a palmist and hypnotist, and her father, Eugene Perry, was a "living skeleton" in museums throughout the country. Perry abandoned his wife when his daughter and a son, now a United States Army officer, were small.

Girl Makes Affidavit.

Miss Sullivan alleges she was only 18 years of age when she met Hoe, and in an affidavit signed in the office of her attorney, Mirabeau Townes, she says:

"He told me he loved and respected me more than all else in the world and that he would marry me and I believed him. I trusted him so completely that I was willing to become estranged from my family for his sake. He knew I was an orphan and now I believe he took advantage of that fact."

Miss Sullivan says Hoe met her by means of a formal introduction in October, 1910, and within two months gave her an automobile and over \$10,000 in jewelry and other gifts.

"He told me he was single and showed me great attention, love and affection," alleges Miss Sullivan. "He proposed that I take an apartment with two girl friends and I agreed to it. For about three months we had a magnificent apartment on Seventh avenue, but a little later I moved to a hotel in West 125th street. During four months that I lived there Mr. Hoe called frequently."

Says He Asked Her to Wed.

"Mr. Hoe said to me on December 20, 1910, 'I wish to marry you not later than one year from now. Will you marry me?' Are you willing to wait until then for me?"

"I told him I would do so, and he said he would provide a home for me until we could be married. I next moved to the Hotel Marselle, where I remained three months, and then had a suite of rooms at Breton Hotel. From there I went to 410 Riverside Drive, where I had a complete establishment with four servants and a butler. I last lived at 420 Riverside Drive."

"During all this time I believed implicitly that Mr. Hoe was a single man and able to carry out his promise of marriage when he could do so conveniently. On December 10, 1911, he told me that as soon as his father's estate was settled and his business interests would permit it, he'd keep his promise. He maintained and supported me in a lavish and expensive manner. In addition to the automobile he gave

me gifts that cost from \$65,000 to \$100,000.

Learned Hoe Was Married.

"It was not until February, 1912, that I learned Mr. Hoe was already married and living with his wife and children. He admitted this to me, asked my forgiveness and agreed to support me for life. Prior to that time he had been supporting me at the rate of \$50,000 a year and had told me he would inherit \$8,000,000 from the estate of his father. 'From the time I learned that Mr. Hoe could not marry me our relations were cool, but I made the best of the situation and continued to take money from him when I could get it. Finally he failed to keep his promise to support me and I reluctantly instructed Mr. Townes to draw up the papers for court action.'

In asking \$75,000 for her support Miss Sullivan contends that under Hoe's promise to provide for her the rest of her life she is entitled to support in the manner in which Hoe supported her until he quit.

Miss Perry, who is now Mrs. Hoe, was 22 years of age and some years younger than Hoe when he married her. Their union was with the entire approval of Hoe's brothers and sisters. His brother, Robert Hoe, was best man and his two nieces were flower girls.

WOULD SAVE STATE'S CREDIT.

Tennessee's Treasurer Now Seeks to Float Short Term Notes.

W. P. Hickerson, Treasurer of the State of Tennessee, was in the financial district yesterday in an eleventh hour effort to finance his State for \$11,458,000 before July 1 to prevent it defaulting then on maturing debts of nearly \$10,000,000. The General Assembly of the State authorized the sale of short term notes last Friday, after a long issue for the necessary amount fell flat on public offering last week. The proposed issue was of 4 per cent. forty year bonds. The short term notes are a measure to try to save the State's credit.

Mr. Hickerson made his headquarters at the National Park Bank yesterday in its financial quest. The bank acts as fiscal agent for the State. Mr. Hickerson said that the State would pay as high as 5 1/2 per cent. on its one year notes. He was hopeful of getting the funds before July 1. All except about 10 per cent of the \$11,458,000 maturing debt falls due then. The remainder matures October 1.

PAGE WINS ROULETTE SUIT.

Need Not Pay \$1,500 He Lost at a Table Here.

BOSTON, June 23.—In a suit of Alexander P. Moore of New York against L. C. Page, a publisher and former vice-president of the Boston National League Baseball Club, to recover on a check for \$1,500 given in settlement of a gambling debt, Judge Farmer found for the defendant to-day.

While playing roulette at the Elliott Club in Forty-first street, New York, on November 24 last Page lost and gave a check for \$1,500 to pay the order of Colfax & Co. Moore testified that he received the check from George W. Harding of the Beaux Arts Club, next door to the Elliott Club, and declared that it was an innocent holder for value. Page stopped payment on the check three hours after it had been delivered.

Rammed by Banker's Auto.

An automobile owned by George H. Burr, a banker at 14 Wall street, ran into a machine owned by Howard W. Starr of Englewood, N. J., yesterday at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. Starr had Mr. Burr's chauffeur, Fred Lawry, arrested, but he was released in the Harlem court.

How to Testify for Rader.

Several lawyers have been named as being in league with Rader and his thieves and also some jobbers and warehouse men. The warehouse men Mr. Moskowitz was told, had a network of fences in the East where they could ship stolen goods. Rader estimates they have had some \$5,000,000 worth of property to be stolen in the last year or two.

Assistant District Attorney Moskowitz pointed out yesterday that while reports of thefts from wagons and on piers averaged ten a day before Rader's arrest, since he was arrested the reported thefts have dropped to about two a day.

Rader made use of allies other than the police, he said yesterday. Messengers, boys, elevator runners and gatekeepers at the piers were in league with his fences.

It came out at the trial that Rader taught boys to steal and taught them how to testify for him. Yesterday it developed that these trained witnesses were put at the disposal of the policemen Rader claims to have been in league with and were apt testifiers when cases against Rader or in which the policemen were interested came to court.

WILSON WINS CHAIRMANSHIP.

Doremus Chosen by Democrats for Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The Administration forces won in the election of a chairman for the Democratic Congressional campaign committee to-night. Representative Doremus of Michigan was chosen by a vote of 20 to 24 votes cast for Representative Cline of Indiana. Mr. Doremus is the expressed choice of President Wilson.

The number of vice-chairmen was increased from three to five. The following vice-chairmen were then chosen: Representative Cline of Indiana, second; Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, second; Senator Hollis of New